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Daily Democrat

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

Benedict Arnold Number Two.
We shall not add the name by which this wretch has been hitherto known, and which he has disgraced. He was honored by this State with the chief command of her military force. He professed the utmost loyalty to the State, whilst he intrigued to corrupt his command, and, in connection with other traitors to their State and country, held correspondence with the enemy. Having got all things ready, he deserts his State. He felt that his treachery could not longer be concealed; that he could not longer look honest Kentuckians in the face. He resigned and made off to the camp of the enemy. His oily cards to the public showed to all men the Judas. He could write more and say nothing that any one desired to know than any scribbler of our acquaintance. It was not hard to see that he was a traitor to this State, and busy using his office against the majority of her people. Exposed and powerless to do any more harm in the State, he left for safer quarters. He receives the reward of his treachery, as Judas did his thirty pieces of silver, in a high office in the rebel army; and is assigned the noble duty of subjugating his own State. If the mirror were held up to his own face, he must be hardened in crime if he did not shrink from its contemplation with disgust. He might not go and hang himself as his prototype did; he lacks even the conscience of the chief traitor; but he could not but shudder at his own feas.

The Legislature have betrayed their trust, says the traitor. He comes here to protect the people from their own Legislature. Having betrayed his own trust, he would charge guilt on his betters. What a pity the people didn't consult S. B. Buckner as to whom they should send to the Legislature! He and his faction having tried three times at the ballot-box, and discovered that the people had not sense enough to take care of themselves, the said Benedict Arnold gives notice that he comes in state, and with loud proclamations, to take care of them. We cannot but admire the modesty of the lofty pretense. He, knowing so much about the people of this State, and being constituted supreme interpreter of their thoughts and wishes, the censor of their representatives, comes to correct the errors of the people, in not doing what they intended to do. In his mission, it will be seen he burns bridges, blows up the looks on rivers, destroys railroads, and thus usurps supreme power over life and property in this State.

We command this traitor to the hearts of all Kentuckians. He will take care of you, fellow-citizens. He will correct your errors, and as you are not fit to govern yourselves, you ought to be thankful that you have found a man who constitutes himself your special guardian. He comes to destroy your property, to kill your sons and brothers; but it is all for your good. He is, no doubt, well paid for his services. He has a large contingent fee if he can succeed in subjugating Kentucky; and with the price of blood in his pocket, he approaches to be revenged on Louisville especially.

We have a suspicion that he will find Kentucky able, not only to take care of herself, but to take good care of him. He is now further from Tennessee than is altogether safe for him. If he will take good advice, he will retire to our borders, and beat about on the outskirts. We don't charge him anything for this advice, and we assure him it is good for him.

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

Now is the time to show your love for your State. Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and she is invaded by an insolent foe who threatens to conquer and subjugate her. Courage now and promptness. Gen. Anderson and Gen. Crittenden call for volunteers, and Kentucky needs them. Let none able to leave home hang back at this hour of the State's necessity. We have desired peace, and ardently labored for peace. We have refused to draw the sword against our Southern neighbors. They have not appreciated our forbearance. They are on our soil, destroying our property and slaughtering our people. They pretend to come from a military necessity. Give them an overwhelming military necessity to leave. Let us have fifty thousand soldiers in Kentucky, ready to teach an insolent invader a lesson he will not soon forget. To arms! To arms! No time to parley! Make the contest short and decided!

It is understood that the Rev. rebel Major-General Polk is to succeed Walker as the Confederate Secretary of War.

Appointment of Provost Marshal.
By reference to the proclamation, it will be found that General Robert Anderson has appointed Major Henry Dent Provost Marshal of the city, and he calls for 400 men to act as infantry, and one hundred as cavalry, to act as a police force.

Such a step, is of course desirable, absolutely demanded by the exigencies of the case. Our city is threatened, the alarm goes out upon the wings of the morning, calling troops for the defense of the city. We have men in our midst who are conveying information to the enemy, and who would most heartily rejoice to learn of the destruction of the city. It is indeed time for decisive measures, time to take some step by which the protection of those dear to us will be secure.

If we were permitted to make the selection of an officer who would be the most efficient provost we would of all our circle of acquaintances pick just the man that Gen. Anderson has. He unites all of the qualities best calculated to discharge the duties of so responsible an office—promptness, decision and swiftness. The difficult position in which he is placed will be best calculated to bring out these qualities, and we forecast that there will be peace and safety throughout our city, and that, undisturbed by the enemy, we can sleep secure in the officer who has been appointed to the marshalship of the city.

The news arrived at the little village of Middletown on Sunday, just before the close of the forenoon service, that Sam. Gill had called upon all who had a weapon to prepare to be at Hobbs' depot by three o'clock. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the call, not allowing sufficient time to send out the notice, thirty or forty citizens assembled, among whom were the Home Guards, mustering twenty-one muskets, under command of Lieutenant John Staff, and Major Ben. Harney, of Col. Bayles' Regiment. There were some twenty-two more of this fine company, who were to assemble at Gilman's point and other points along the road, when Captain Boyd Winchester was to take command. The great disappointment, after their arrival at the depot, was a dispatch from Captain Gill, thanking them for their promptness in responding to the call, but countermanding the order. At O'Banion's station there were near a hundred, and at different points on the road within our knowledge several hundred more. Jefferson county showed itself prompt in response.

An INTERCEPTED LETTER OF GENERAL BUCKNER.—The following letter, found on a spy of General Buckner, shows the wicked and insidious character of the man:

BOWLING GREEN, Sept. 19, 1861.
Mr. George W. Tripplett:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter is received. Lock No. 1 must be destroyed. I rely upon our friends at Owensboro to do it, and not an hour must be lost. The destruction is a great deal to me in crippling our adversary. Assemble our friends, without delay, in sufficient force to accomplish the object. One of the best ways is to open all the gates but one, and to dig down behind the wall, at both gates, to put one or two kegs of powder behind the wall, to apply a slow match, and blow the wall into the lock. If possible, it should be done in such a way as to leave a strong current through the lock, which will empty the dam. Provide everything in advance. Do not fail, it is worth an effort.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Come on, friends of the Northwest. You owe Kentucky something. Her sons did not stand back when the savage invaded your soil. Now Kentucky is assailed by traitors at home, and by the whole resources of the Confederate traitors. We invite you, by the blood of Kentuckians that wet your soil, and the long unburied bones of our sires that lie in the Northwest. Thanks to those who have come already; and we feel assured that all will rally who can. There is work here to do.

Let no young man want employment now. If there be a military camp in reach of soldiers rallying in defense of their country, let him go and join it. The more the better. Let Kentucky rouse up and make short work of the contest. It is the only road now to peace, and make it short and final. Teach insolent neighbors that they have waked up the wrong passenger.

COL. ORMSBY'S REGIMENT.—Col. Ormsby's Regiment, Robt. A. Hamilton, Adjutant, will go into camp at an early day this week, at Parrot Springs, near Salt river. Nothing has gratified us more than to see the excellent selection which our brave old Colonel has made in his Adjutant. Maj. Hamilton is a young man of fine talents and irreproachable character, who has given up his business in a hardware store to engage in service for the protection of his fellow-citizens, and certainly no one will make a better or more popular soldier and officer.

J. Meigs Robinson is dead. He lost his life on the 12th inst., while commanding a scouting party of the First Kentucky Regiment in Western Virginia, being overpowered by superior forces. He was a man of great physical power, and was seen fighting with the butt of his gun after he had been mortally wounded. The deceased was an officer under Col. Brough in the Mexican war.

COL. JACKSON'S REGIMENT.—We understand a notion has somehow got afloat that Col. Jackson's regiment as soon as completed will be ordered to Washington. This is a singular mistake.

Col. Jackson's regiment, like every other body of men in the service of the Government, will be subject to the orders of the Government; but no sane man who reflects a moment can suppose the Government will order Kentucky troops out of Kentucky whilst the enemy is entrenched in the heart of the State or maintains a foothold in our borders. The Government has enough for the Kentucky troops of all arms to do at home, and will probably have for some time to come. Such a rate is the confident expectation of Col. Jackson.

As respects service beyond the limits of Kentucky, Col. Jackson's regiment, therefore, stands on precisely the same footing with every other body of Kentuckians in the service. One is just as liable as another to be ordered to exterior points; but, in point of fact, none will be so ordered as long at least as the foot of the invader is upon our soil.

A notice appeared in our paper several days since, which might be construed to reflect both upon Mr. Sneed, the present Marshal for the State, and Mr. Dahoney, who held that office previous to him. It was stated that Mr. Sneed had appointed Mr. Dahoney his deputy, who was known to be a secessionist. Mr. Sneed did not appoint Mr. Dahoney, but during his illness the latter gentleman, both in accordance with custom and as a duty between man and man, carried on the duties of the office. The Court was in session, and it was absolutely necessary that some one should be present to act, and it was alike creditable to Mr. Sneed and Mr. Dahoney to pursue the exact course they did, by which the business of the office could be wound up. Mr. Sneed would not appoint a secessionist to office, nor would Mr. Dahoney accept office under the present Administration. His political opinions are Southern, but he has never taken any step against the Government or the State.

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEX.—We were glad on Sunday to see a Southern Right man, of much coolness and decision, who has acted with that party for some time, prepared to act, and act at once. In response to Capt. Gill's call he came prepared to go at once into action. It showed that however much we may disagree upon abstract propositions, yet when the State is assaulted we are all as one man.

In our paper this morning it will be seen that officers of the State Guard are equally prompt in responding, and that while many of them may have been guilty of treason, yet all of them feel as Kentuckians, and promptly act when their State is assaulted.

Let it be so always. Let the question be, KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY, KENTUCKY. All other differences can be settled hereafter.

A NOBLE PATRIOT PIONEER OF KENTUCKY.—When the news that Captain Sam. Gill had called upon those in the county having arms to come to the rescue of the city on Sunday, among the first present was the noble patriot, Captain Jacob Hite, who brought with him a very handsome old-fashioned, flint-locked, double-barreled shot-gun, that had seen and done good service in pioneer times. Captain Hite is sixty-nine years of age, but still has the fire and energy of youth, and his presence lent enthusiasm to the cause, and gave courage to the youths who were present at seeing the untamed spirit of the veterans still anxious to fire one more good shot for the Union under which he had lived so long.

OLDHAM COUNTY TO THE RESCUE.—The first company answering to General Anderson's call came from Oldham county yesterday morning, under command of Captain Dick Lee. They number a hundred men, and enlist for the war. Now, will Jefferson county hesitate to come forward any longer? Let us have the 500 men at once. Jefferson county to the aid of Oldham.

LET no young man want employment now. If there be a military camp in reach of soldiers rallying in defense of their country, let him go and join it. The more the better. Let Kentucky rouse up and make short work of the contest. It is the only road now to peace, and make it short and final. Teach insolent neighbors that they have waked up the wrong passenger.

STATE CANNON RECAPTURED.—We have already stated that a party of rebels headed by Wash G. Owen, who left Henderson a few days ago for Tennessee, indulged their thieving propensity by stealing and making off with a canon belonging to the State. They were pursued by a party of Union men and compelled to restore the gun. They were permitted to continue their journey to Tennessee, however.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has declared himself very strongly against any continuation of extravagance of expenditure in the Western Military Department. Hence the visit of Gen. Meigs thither. It is also understood that Mr. Chase is about to reorganize the revenue marine, and intends to change the names of vessels to other designations than those of persons.

(For the Louisville Democrat.)
CAMP SHERMAN, Sept. 22, 1861.

MESSRS. HARVEY, HARRIS & CO.: Gentlemen: Having returned this morning

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial] From Gen. Reynolds' Army.
THE GENERAL'S POSITION—CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DEATH OF COLONEL JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

CAMP ELKWATER, Sept. 15.

On Friday afternoon, about four o'clock, a small scouting party was sent out to reconnoiter on the right bank of Elkwater, which flows some miles upon our right. They had not left the outer pickets fifteen minutes, when a party of seven horsemen approached them. The commander of the rebels rode leisurely a few paces in front of his escort, and seemed totally unaware of any danger. Our scouts waited until the party came within short range, when, from some inexplicable reason, the coming party took the alarm and suddenly turned their horses heads to retreat. As they did so, however, the Federal party fired, and the officer, who in the retreat was in the rear, fell from his saddle. His escort fled like cowardly poltroons, leaving their commander wounded and dying upon the roadside. The Federal party ran up to the wounded man and found him raised partially upon one hand, attempting to grasp his pistol. As they approached, the dying man smiled faintly, and said:

"How are you, boys? Give me some water."

One of the party placed his canteen to the soldier's lips, but they were already cold in death. A litter was made, and the body carried to headquarters, when an examination of his person was made. Judge, if you can, of the surprise excited, when upon his clothing was found the name of John A. Washington. Four balls had passed through his body, two entering either lung, and any one inflicting a mortal wound. A flag of truce was sent the next morning to the rebels, offering to return the body, and all the Colonel's effects. It was met by Lieutenant Colonel Stark, of Louisiana, who was coming to our camp to demand the body. When told that Colonel Washington was dead, Colonel Stark was very deeply affected, and for some moments was unable to speak at all. He finally said: "Colonel Washington's temerity killed him; he was advised not to go where he did, but was on his first expedition, and extremely anxious to distinguish himself." Colonel Washington was attached to the staff of Gen. Lee, as engineer, from which it is judged Gen. Lee in person commands the forces in our front.

Special Dispatches to the Cincinnati Papers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 22.

The following is a dispatch received by Gov. Morton from Gen. Anderson, dated Louisville, Saturday afternoon:

"Information has just reached me that Buckner is approaching with about 7,000 men; 1,200 cavalry, and 21 pieces of artillery."

"The road has been repaired and they are probably at Elizabethtown. The men are said to be fine looking and well armed."

"My informant says that there are no troops at Memphis. Send me all assistance you can."

Upon receipt of the above dispatch, Gov. Morton dispatched the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Col. Harrison, to Louisville, and the Thirty-first, Col. Scott, to Evansville. This was all that the transportation facilities could afford last night. The Tenth, Col. Mansfield, was sent to Louisville this afternoon, and another regiment follows tomorrow. This affords another evidence of Gov. Morton's promptness and decision.

He has dispatched an agent to-day to the border counties, with general orders to the Indiana Legion, looking to placing these companies on a footing available in any emergency.

The orders are to meet often and regularly for drill; all members to provide themselves with such private arms as may be easily procured for the time being. The uniforming of the companies is waived until the Government furnishes arms. The ranks are to be filled up and the muster roll to be returned to the Adjutant General's office on the first of October. Gov. Morehead, Barr and Durrett reached here on Saturday on a special train and were sent through to Columbus.

Officers with a writ of *habeas corpus* followed, but arrived here too late.

Governor Morton has just received information from Evansville that a messenger was arrested to day up Green river, who was bearer of orders from Gen. Buckner to a prominent Secessionist with a plan to destroy the locks on Green river. Two companies of Col. Craft's Regiment, and one hundred Home Guards, have been sent up to protect the locks.

FRANKFORT, September 22.—We have reliable accounts of a fight at Barbourville, between three hundred rebel cavalry and the Home Guards of Knob county, in which six rebels and one horse were killed, and two Home Guards taken prisoners, and one of them afterwards shot by the rebels.

Home Guards can fight very effectively in that wild country against cavalry.

Secession members of the Legislature are leaving in numbers by private conveyances.

COLUMBUS, September 22.—The Kentucky Cavalry, Morehead, Durrett, and Barr, arrived last night, in charge of a detachment of the 19th United States Infantry. They leave here to-morrow at three o'clock A. M., destined for Fort Lafayette.

Colonel Gibson's 49th Infantry was ordered from Camp Chase to Kentucky on Friday night. Five seces. prisoners arrived from General Kelly's command, Western Virginia, to-day. There are about 130 prisoners now at Camp Chase. Six new regiments in camp, in Ohio, were fully armed and equipped last week, namely, 2d, Harris'; 1st, Steedman's; 21st, Norton's; 31st, Walker's; 33d, Still's, and 35th, Vanover's.

COLONEL MULLIGAN.—One of our city papers, with evident ignorance of the habits and conversation of Col. Mulligan, publishes a Chicago manufactured dispatch, in which it is stated that when General Price's demand for surrender was delivered to Col. M., the latter responded—"Tell him to go to hell!" There is no person in Chicago, who knows Colonel Mulligan personally, who is not satisfied that however appropriate and usual such language may be to those who, for want of some other sensation, have published it, he never employed it on the occasion referred to. He is a gentleman as well as a soldier; and even to the insolent demand of an insolent rebel, he would give no reply that would not become the gentleman as well as the soldier.—Chicago Post.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—A special dispatch to the New York Times says: A young man, a native of Kentucky, just escaped from the rebel army, had an interview with the Secretary of War. He was at Bull Run.

He says Beauregard has now 185,000 men.

At Manassas and the vicinity the troops are well clothed and paid promptly. Some of the troops are paid in Virginia bank bills and others in gold, and according to the statement of a deserter, are abundantly supplied with everything.

One of the greatest robbers is temperance, for it robs the poor house and the prison of their victims.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

St. Louis, September 22.—The following account of the battle at the Blue Mills Landing is derived from authentic sources:

Lieutenant Colonel Scott, with 570 men of the Third Iowa regiment and one piece of artillery, left Cameron on Monday, the 16th, in pursuit of the rebels who left St. Joseph on the Friday previous. Colonel Scott arrived at Liberty, Clay county, on the morning of the 17th, and moved from that place at one o'clock P. M. At three o'clock he fell in with the enemy, 4,500 in number, occupying a strong position. Our skirmishers received a galling fire, and slowly retreated to the main body, when the action became general. Our six-pounder was brought to bear on the enemy, and a few shots were fired, which proved destructive. At this time a heavy fire opened upon our single gun, killing our gunner and wounding two others. After this several other gunners, Germans from St. Louis, abandoned the gun, carrying off the primer and matches, rendering the piece useless.

The action continued about an hour, when our column was withdrawn to more open ground, bringing off the wounded and dragging away the gun by hand, all the horses having been killed or badly wounded. About this time Colonel Smith, who left St. Joseph with fourteen hundred men about the same time that Colonel Scott did Cameron, for the same general purpose, joined the latter, having pushed forward his mounted men and artillery at a rapid pace. On receiving a message from Colonel Scott, ten miles back, that he was advancing on the enemy, but being night, and their men being completely exhausted, and the rebels reported strongly entrenched at a thicket, it was impossible to make an attack, except by a narrow road; a further attack was then postponed until morning.

Early the following day an advance was made by combined forces; but on arriving at Blue Mills they found the enemy had crossed the river before daylight, taking the road towards Lexington.

Daily Democrat**Special Notices.**

"Wash and be clean," said the Hebrew girl to Naimas, the Syrian. He was skeptical till he tried the sacred waters. That was 3,000 years ago; it is the same now with the hard-to-be-convinced invalid; "What can do good?" is the oft-repeated query. We will answer it—Are you worn down with prostrated powers of mind and body, perchance even wishing yourself "free from this mortal coil?" Try WRIGHT'S REJUVENATING ELIXIR—you are not too late—it is but a simple vegetable liquid, but all-powerful to raise you from helpless imbecility and prostration to the proper equilibrium of mental and bodily vigor. These are no idle words, but verily indeed Sold by all respectable druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Sole proprietors, New Orleans.
Sells & Sells.

ADVICE.—As the hot season is approaching, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier." It will purify the blood thoroughly, and at the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold daily, is proof enough of its great virtues in thoroughly removing all impure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicious to take. See the advertisement in another column. [sel d'awl]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY. Our friends in the country remitting odd change will please send us no denominations of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps. We can use a moderate share of these. Stamps of any other denomination will be returned.

A time when there is great want that the stock of dry lumber, sash, doors, blinds, &c., will sell short, owing to the vast amount of improvements in Louisville, it will be interesting to the public to know that Alexander, Ellis & Co., have enlarged their factory and have now on hand several million of dry lumber. Call at their office on Main street, nearly opposite the Gelt House, or at their factory on Fulton, above Preston street.

INCURMENT MONEY.—All depreciated moneys received for subscriptions will be taken only at its current rates by the brokers.

The Daily Democrat goes to the country through the early morning mails, and by railroad and express in all directions. It costs fifty cents per month or five dollars per year, sent to any address, by mail or otherwise.

Noble Butler's School for Girls, on Brook street, beyond Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, September 9.

Terms—\$10 per session of twenty weeks, to be paid one-half at the beginning, and one-half in the middle of the session.

The country daily Democrat is supplied through the early morning mails, by railroad and express, at the rate of fifty cents per month, or \$5 per year, to any address. Payments always in advance.

COLT'S PISTOLS.—Good Union men who, may be in need of Colt's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office.

J. N. Collins sells the best of coal at his office, Third street, between Market and Jefferson. Give him your orders. dtt

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.

BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY. I PROPose, IN CONNECTION WITH REV. M. M. FISHER and Lady, to open on Thursday, the 13th of September next, a Select school for Girls and Young Ladies, at my residence, near Hill's Depot, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, two miles from Louisville. All the branches, both ornamental and useful, usually taught in seminaries of the highest grade, will be taught by us. The course of instruction will be divided into three departments, extending through three years.

The size of the institution is a building given by a subscriber, situated on the rail road, on one side of the court road on the other, within five minutes' walk of the dep't. It is big, dry, and beautiful, and commands one of the most charming landscapes in the city.

The buildings are all new, having been erected within the past year, and after the most approved style of modern architecture.

We have a mile's distance to the Forest Academy, a Boarding School for Boys, of high reputation, taught by Rev. H. McCollum. Parents who may wish to send their sons and daughters near to each other can have them educated in the same school. There are moral and intelligent neighborhoods in the State. There are three churches within a mile, at one of which the understandings regularly ministers on the Sabbath.

The school will be divided into two sessions of five months each.

The price of Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Lights, and Taxation in all the articles used, not including tuition, is \$15, \$20, and \$24 per session of five months, according to the standing of the pupil.

A payment of one-half in advance, and the other half at the end of the session, will be expected, unless by a special agreement.

Those on the place, per session of five months.....\$25

Boarding and Drawing.....\$10

The musical department will be under the charge of Mr. Fisher, and the department of Modern Languages will be under the charge of Mr. T. W. Hill, Professor of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male College.

As but a limited number of pupils will be taken, it is desirable that those who apply for admission, state this part, that they are the proper persons to have such an education at once.

It was their intention to attempt a crossing somewhere on the upper Potomac.

They had moved a large portion to cross, and then by a flank movement cut off Banks's division.

Mr. Fisher has been our Professor for six years, and has made a man in his department again, he will be sought for from the ends of the earth.

He is the best Latin scholar and teacher I have ever known. He writes well, and is the only man I have ever known to succeed at it. He is very amiable, and mild, and gentlemanly, and yet one of the most exacting and severe teachers I ever knew.

He is exceedingly prompt and accurate in managing a class.

He is passionately fond of teaching, and remarkably successful at it.

He is a wise, and highly cultivated man, and is the composer of a number of pieces found in the most noted journals.

His singing and playing are those of a master.

He is a true and testing young ladies. Having known Professor Fisher long and intimately, I love him as a brother, and as his world is a gentleman, a scholar, and Christian, as of pure and gentle character as any man in the country.

Those who wish to send their daughters to this school, will please addressee the undersigned at Louisville, immediately.

W. W. HILL.

TABLE SALT—30 EBS FINE TABLE SALT, IN

Store and Jars, ANDREW DUCHANAN & CO.

Court of Second and Washington st.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

FEDERAL CITY, Sept. 22.—Midnight—A dispatch received here to-night says the Federal troops at Lexington surrendered to the rebels on Friday afternoon for want of water. Ben McCullough, on Monday last, was marching on Lexington. Major Tanner's wound, it is feared, will prove mortal. The greatest activity prevails here in military circles. The steamer Sunshine was brought down here to-day. She is not disabled, as reported. She will doubtless be seized, as it is said here that the Captain was paid in Confederate bonds for his services in ferrying Green's forces over the river at Gainesville.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20.—The Times this morning learns that a fight took place at

Missouri, on Tuesday morning, between 600 Federal troops, under Colonel Montgomery and Colonel Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with a loss of seven killed and 100 horses and all their tents and supplies. Our force lost two killed and six wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine balls, and instantly killed; three balls took effect in his head, two buckshot in the neck, one bullet in the left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in the right hand, and one in the left hand. He fell urging his men to fight for the stars and stripes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A special dispatch by a naval force, were about leaving Hatteras inlet to prevent the inroad. The privateers Coffee and Winslow visited Ossabaw inlet to carry off the Confederate guns, but left on seeing the Fanny.

The ship Argonaut, from Yarmouth, with fish and salt, ran into Hatteras, and was secured as a prize.

A considerable force of rebels were seen near Newport News last night, but they withdrew after burning the grainrick.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 23.—The Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 14th inst., via Queenstown on the 15th, passed Cape Race this morning. Her adives are four days later.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Cotton advanced 3d; sales of week 60,000 bales; sales on Friday 10,000, and on Saturday 15,000 bales. The market closed very firm. Breadstuffs quiet and steady; corn drooping. Provisions dull. Consols 93@93.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 22.—All the officers of Gen. Fremont's staff were to day ordered to report themselves at headquarters forthwith.

[Special Dispatches to the Louisville Journal.]

A Skirmish in Knox County.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 22.

To Col. —, Louisville:

The Knox County Home Guards have had two fights with Zollicoffer's men. In the first fight, seven of ours, against thirty, killed two men and one horse of the Confederates, and they then retreated. This was on the 18th.

On the 19th, three hundred rebels attacked thirty Home Guards, and seven Confederates were killed, while none of our men were injured. The Home Guards then retreated for want of ammunition; if we had had that we would have whiped Zollicoffer away certain. Now is the time to press upon them.

FRANKFORT, Kr., Sept. 22.—Reliable information from Barboursville states that Home Guards, numbering thirty-seven, had a skirmish with three hundred Zollicoffer troops, the 18th, and 19th, killing seven rebels. The Home Guards had one wounded, and retreated only when their ammunition failed them. The mountain boys are calling loudly for ammunition and guns, and say they will soon clear out the rebels in that vicinity. They will instantly be supplied.

There is a rumor here that Humphrey Marshall is now at Liberty, Owen county, guarded by eight hundred rebels. They fear his arrest.

Two miles of the Covington and Lexington Railroad was torn up yesterday near Cynthiana.

A special train passed Lexington to-day, guarded from this place by a detachment of Home Guards.

Unconditional Surrender.

THOSE MEN WHO ARE SINCERELY IN FAVOR OF THE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF THE REBELS now warring against the U. S. GOVERNMENT—those who wish to see the GOVERNMENT HELD AND MAINTAINED, can find good bargains in the counties of Charles and St. Mary's into Virginia. On the Maryland side, in these two counties, signal lights have been noticed, giving the rebels timely warning of the passage, at night, of any of our sailing vessels. My informant learned, before leaving Manassas, that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Noland's Ferry, Alexandria, and at a point between Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint. They have made every attempt to induce Major General McClellan to attack the Potomac up to a point as near Alexandria as practicable.

He says the rebels were safe in regard to the protection of the Potomac, between Aquia Creek and Mathias point, and that this feeling of security has probably arisen from the fact that contraband goods have, in several instances, been carried across from the counties of Charles and St. Mary's into Virginia. On the Maryland side, in these two counties, signal lights have been noticed, giving the rebels timely warning of the passage, at night, of any of our sailing vessels. My informant learned, before leaving Manassas, that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Noland's Ferry, Alexandria, and at a point between Aquia Creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint. They have made every attempt to induce Major General McClellan to attack the Potomac up to a point as near Alexandria as practicable.

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